

FEEDING	Animals must be fed an adequate diet to support their normal condition and weight. [3.9, 3.29, 3.54, 3.82, 3.105, 3.129, Policy #25]
Criteria	<p>Dietary regimens must be discussed with and approved by the attending veterinarian.</p> <p>A diet is adequate if :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fed in sufficient quantities • contains sufficient nutritive value • appropriate for an individual animal’s age and condition <p>Animals must be fed at least once a day except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as required for veterinary care • during hibernation • during normal fasting • for other professionally accepted feeding practices • juveniles and infants who may require more than once a day feedings
FOOD	[3.9, 3.29, 3.54, 3.82, 3.105, 3.129, Policy #25]
Criteria	<p>Feed must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wholesome • uncontaminated • palatable • of appropriate size and consistency for the animal’s age and condition • digestible - feed may not be digestible if the following conditions are observed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ excessive quantities of feces ▶ feces resembles the food product <p>Methods for determining wholesomeness of meat or chicken obtained from a packing plant include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meat marked with charcoal is wholesome for animals • meat marked with green or blue dye is unwholesome • chicken marked with red dye is unwholesome

Species Specific

Guinea Pigs

Guinea pig diets require Vitamin C either as a component of the feed or as a supplement to meet the animal's daily nutritional requirement. [3.29(a)]

The guinea pig's Vitamin C requirement is:

- 10-15mg per day under normal conditions
- 15-25mg per day if pregnant, lactating, or growing

Vitamin C can be provided by:

- commercially-prepared feeds with a Vitamin C additive if within 90 days of manufacturing date
- commercially-prepared diets with manufacturer's documentation of Vitamin C viability longer than 90 days, such as Harlan Teklab Guinea Pig Diet #7006
- commercially-prepared Vitamin C supplements added to the water
- fresh fruits and vegetables containing Vitamin C (see below) [3.29(c)]

NOTE: Guinea pigs eat 39 grams of feed per day.

Examples of fruits and vegetables high in Vitamin C include:

- citrus fruits
- broccoli
- mustard greens
- kale
- parsley
- water cress
- turnip greens
- cabbage
- leafy greens

Scurvy is caused by an inadequate amount of Vitamin C. [2.40(b)(2)]

Signs of inadequate Vitamin C include, but are not limited to:

- posterior paresis
- abortion
- poor hair coat

- respiratory distress
- excessive bleeding during births or abortions
- sudden death

Nonhuman Primates

Diets must: [3.82(a)]

- be appropriate for the type of nonhuman primate, i.e., prosimians, Old World monkeys, New World monkeys, and apes (see list of “Commonly Seen Nonhuman Primates” on page 12.4.4)
- contain Vitamin D supplementation for New World monkeys
- contain Vitamin C supplementation for leaf-eaters

Vitamin C can be provided by:

- commercially-prepared feeds with a Vitamin C additive if within 90 days of manufacturing date
- commercially-prepared diets with manufacturer’s documentation of Vitamin C viability longer than 90 days
- fresh vegetables high in Vitamin C (see below)

Examples of vegetables high in Vitamin C include:

- broccoli
- mustard greens
- kale
- parsley
- water cress
- turnip greens
- cabbage
- leafy greens

Multiple feeding sites must be provided for: [3.82(c)]

- group-housed primates with a dominant individual
- primates fed with other species

Animals must be observed to determine that each animal receives a sufficient quantity of food. [3.82(c)]

COMMONLY SEEN NONHUMAN PRIMATES

PROSIMIANS	OLD WORLD MONKEYS	NEW WORLD MONKEYS	APES
Aye-eyes	African green monkeys	Capuchins**	Bonobos*
Galagos/Bush-babies**	Baboons	Goeldi monkeys	Chimpanzees*
Lemurs**	Barbary apes	Howler monkeys	Gibbons*
Loris	Celebes monkeys	Marmosets**	Gorillas (young*)
Tarsiers	Colobus monkeys	Owl monkeys**	Orangutans*
Tree shrews	Gelada baboons	Saki monkeys	Siamangs*
	Guenons	Spider monkeys*	
	Langurs	Squirrel monkeys**	
	Macaques	Tamarins**	
	Mandrills	Titi monkeys	
	Mangabeys	Woolly monkeys*	
	Patas	Woolly spider monkey*	
	Proboscis monkeys		
	Rhesus monkeys		
	Vervets		

* - Brachiating species ** - Scent-marking species

Marine Mammals

Fish fed to marine mammals must be wholesome and palatable.

[3.105(a)]

Signs of wholesome, palatable fish include, but are not limited to:

- eyes which are clear and not sunken
- pink gills
- internal organs which are discernable
- belly which cannot be opened by running finger down midline
- firm, meaty feel
- fresh, fishy smell

Attendants or employees feeding marine mammals individually must be able to: [3.105(c)]

- determine quality and quantity of food
- assess the health & well-being of the marine mammals
- adjust the diet according to the animal's health needs

Public feeding must be done: [3.105(c)]

- in the presence of and under the supervision of a uniformed attendant or employee
- with the proper amount and type of food
- only with food supplied by the facility

Frozen fish or other frozen food must be: [3.105(d)]

- stored, thawed, and maintained in a manner which:
 - ▶ minimizes contamination
 - ▶ retains the food's nutritive value
 - ▶ retains the wholesome quality of the food
- stored in a freezer at a maximum temperature of 0° F (-18° C)
- covered or stored in a manner to prevent freezer burn
- thawed before feeding
- kept iced or refrigerated after thawing until a reasonable time before feeding
- fed within 24 hours of removal from the freezer for thawing

Other Animals

Large Felids [Policy #25]

Commercially prepared diets should be used to feed large felids, such as:

- lions
- tigers
- cougars/pumas/mountain lions
- jaguars
- leopards
- cheetahs

Non-commercially prepared diets **must be approved**, in writing, by the attending veterinarian.

The written diet must specify:

- the contents of the diet
- the amount of each ingredient
- any nutritional supplements added, including:
 - ▶ type
 - ▶ quantity
 - ▶ frequency of addition
- amount of food fed routinely
- feeding schedule

Unacceptable diets include, but are not limited to:

- diets composed exclusively of the following without appropriate supplementation:
 - ▶ poultry necks
 - ▶ meat
 - ▶ fish
- exclusively bakery products
- spoiled food of any kind
- unwholesome, spoiled road kill
- sick animals
- animals that died of illness or unknown causes
- animals euthanized with chemical euthanizing agents
- animals euthanized by gunshot if the lead pellets were not removed prior to feeding
- downer animals exhibiting signs of central nervous system

	<p>disorders NOTE: Downer animals with physical injuries only may be used for food if properly processed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animals known or suspected of having Johne’s disease • outdated meat from grocery stores if not kept refrigerated or frozen until used <p>Uneaten food must be removed from pens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 12 hours of feeding, or • sooner, if the food spoils <p>In order to mimic their natural feeding behavior, felids may be fasted for 1 or 2 nonconsecutive days per week, if approved in writing by the attending veterinarian. NOTE: During this fasting, the felids should be provided with long, femur bones, oxtails, horsetails, or rawhides.</p> <p>Young felids not kept with their dams until weaned must be fed a diet approved in writing by the attending veterinarian. This diet should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a balanced formula, and • fed on an appropriate schedule
<p>FOOD RECEPTACLES</p>	<p>[3.9, 3.29, 3.54, 3.82, 3.105, 3.129]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Food receptacles must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessible to all animals • located to minimize contamination • kept clean and sanitary • maintained to prevent molding, caking, deterioration, contamination, and wetting of food <p>Non-disposable receptacles must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • made of durable material • cleaned and sanitized regularly • replaced if no longer properly sanitizable i.e., rough, chewed edges

Species Specific

Disposable receptacles must be discarded after one use.

Self-feeder receptacles must be:

- used for dry food only
- kept clean and sanitary

Dogs & Cats [3.9(b)]

Food receptacles must be:

- used to feed the animals
- protected from rain and snow
- sanitized at least once every 2 weeks if not disposable

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters [3.29(d)]

Food receptacles:

- are optional
- must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks if used and not disposable

Rabbits [3.54(b)]

Food receptacles must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks if not disposable.

Nonhuman Primates [3.82(d)]

Food receptacles must be sanitized:

- before being used for other primates
- at least once every 2 weeks if not disposable

Marine Mammals [3.105(b)]

Food receptacles must be sanitized after each use.